

## BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

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FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

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## Jefferson Placed Europe's Necessity Above Our Right To Take a Profit From European Trade; Why Not Follow Him Now?

VERY EARLY in its history the United States was confronted with a situation, arising from European war, which is much resembled by the present situation of our commerce, although the impediments now in our way are tremendously less aggravating.

In 1793 the heavy hand of Napoleon began to be laid upon Europe, and for many years thereafter, there was a fight for self preservation, in which necessity was the only law, and the only rules capable of being enforced were those inflicted by the respective belligerents, through the power of their arms.

First the British, through the memorable Orders in Council, prohibited trade with France and directed the seizure of neutral vessels engaged in such traffic. In 1806 another order was issued, declaring the whole coast of Europe, from the Elbe to Brest, France, a distance of 800 miles, under blockade. And in 1807 came an order requiring all vessels with goods for other European countries, to land them in an English port, and to pay duties there preliminary to export under British regulations.

Then, as now, all Europe was at war. The United States was a feeble country then it is today. The neutrals whose commerce was threatened were even less powerful, with respect to the whole force involved, than they are now.

There was much talk from fire eaters about "enforcing international law," though then, as now, these jingoes were not fertile in means by which feeble neutrals could make their will effective against the strongest armies and the best generals in the world.

During the most trying portion of this trying time Thomas Jefferson was president, and Jefferson's statesmanship, and calm good judgment provided the only sound remedy under the conditions. He recognized the right of Europe to place its necessity above the right of the United States to trade for profit, and on March 17, 1808, issued the following proclamation:

I have heretofore communicated to Congress the decrees of the government of France of Nov. 21, 1806, and of Spain of Feb. 19, 1807, with the orders of the British Government of January and November, 1807, I now transmit a decree of the Emperor, of France of Dec. 17, 1807, and a similar decree of the 3rd of January last by His Catholic Majesty.

Although the decree of France has not been received by official communication, yet the different channels of promulgation through which the public are possessed of it, with the formal testimony furnished by the government of Spain in their decrees, leaves us without doubt that such a one has been issued. These decrees and orders, taken together, want little of amounting to a declaration that every neutral vessel found on the high seas, whatsoever be her cargo, and whatsoever foreign port be that of her departure or destination shall be deemed a lawful prize; and they prove more and more the expediency of retaining our vessels, our seamen, and our own property within our own harbors until the dangers to which they are exposed can be removed or lessened.

Again Europe is in arms, fighting for self preservation under the dreadful law of necessity. Again our commerce is subject to inconvenience, although to a great portion of our trade the conditions have proved highly profitable.

Again half of Europe has declared blockade against the other half, and again the seas that border Europe are dangerous to neutral shipping.

Shall the United States now, when it suffers little compared with what it suffered before, declare its right to trade for profit superior to the necessity of Europe, or shall the United States adopt the precedent established by Jefferson, and issue to our shippers a proclamation in which the nature of the European decrees are declared to all men, and our ships instructed to sail for Europe at their peril?

Such a course is consistent with our national dignity. Indeed it is the only course consistent with national honor, for to assert our right to trade over Europe's right to live, would be to assert a commercial privilege, as having precedence over a great crisis in civilization, which, for all anybody knows to the contrary, may be a part of the evolutionary process by which the Providence behind man moves toward some unseen goal. The example of Jefferson was good in 1808. It is better now.

### THE CHANCE THE EVELYN TOOK

PRESIDENT WILSON'S view of the disaster to the Evelyn seems to be in accordance with the facts. He charges it to accident arising from a risk assumed by the navigator.

Every other accident to neutral shipping in these waters will be of the same character. No trading ship has any right in those waters, except the trader is ready to take the risk that his ship will be sunk.

The probability is that the majority of American ships, moving with goods for Europe, are fully indemnified before they begin the voyage.

The custom is to deposit in an American bank funds with which to meet the value of goods purchased here, and the whole risk is assumed by the Europeans. Though our ship is involved, the case usually will be, that the European is destroying property European as certainly as if he captured it on European soil.

### SOME RESULTS OF MUNICIPAL EXTRAVAGANCE

THE BOARD OF Apportionment and Taxation is to be congratulated upon a splendid effort to keep the tax rate within bounds. That its efforts have resulted in a rate of 18 mills, with no allowance for state tax, and only half a mill for schools, is in no sense its fault. It did the best it could, but was confronted by the results of extravagance practiced by an administration whose idea from start to finish has been to make places with which to reward political adherents.

Since Mayor Wilson took office, in 1911, the expense of administration has increased by \$583,890. The total amount required in 1911 was \$1,944,897. The total amount provided last night was \$2,531,769. This is a truer measure of the extravagance and prodigality of the municipal government during the past three years, than is indicated by a mere scrutiny of the tax rate.

In addition the city's debt has been increased, or is about to be increased, by some millions of dollars, of which \$1,400,000 is now in process of issue and the remainder already a burden upon the budget.

This showing has not been attained without very consider-

able juggling with conditions. For instance, the city for many years kept on hand a balance of \$100,000, with which to meet its bills during the interim before the tax revenues began to flow into the treasury.

The hungry politicians have long cast hungry eyes upon this sum, and now have succeeded in appropriating half of it, so that the rate, measured by the past, is half a mill higher than it appears to be.

Against these actual facts of increased expenditures and an enormous debt we have Mayor Wilson's promise of a fifteen mill rate, supported by his claim that the rate ought not to be more than 15 mills this year. Whether his views upon this subject ought to be regarded as sheer impudence, or as gross ignorance of the city's finance, is a matter of opinion, upon which The Farmer will not presume to pass.

### WHAT WILL THE GOVERNOR DO?

THE RORABACK boys have "put over" the Isbell bill, with that fine disregard of public opinion, and contempt for Republican opinion, which is the true hall mark of the lobby. The boys want the jobs, and that's enough.

It remains to be seen whether Governor Holcomb is a participant in the pleasant policy that makes public service of Connecticut a hunting ground for spoilsmen, or whether he will veto this outrageous legislation, sired by the lobby and damned by everybody.

## FORTY REPUBLICANS REVOLT FROM MACHINE DOMINATION ON CIVIL SERVICE BALLOT

Representative Shaw, of Redding, Republican, Tells Colleagues They Are Making Mistake—Joins In Oratory Against Bill—Leader Hyde Tells House He's "Sick of the Bill."

(Special to The Farmer.)

Hartford, Feb. 24.—The open revolt of forty Republicans from machine domination in the jamming through the House of the Isbell Civil Service law, yesterday afternoon was the cause of comment at the Capitol. The opponents of the bill mustered 38 votes against the majority's 140, in the final roll call which came late in the afternoon. The normal minority strength is 58, and there were several absentees on the Democratic side. This would indicate that nearly 40 Republicans joined in the Democratic opposition to the move to kill the bill. This was even better than the advocates of civil service had hoped for, in view of Speaker Healy's public announcement that the machine was determined to shove the legislation through "if it took all night."

Representative Shaw, of Redding, a Republican, openly called the majority bill "a mistake" that would hurt the Republican party. He said the Isbell bill virtually "kills civil service in the state," and urged that it be recommitted to the committee.

Representative Brown, who offered a substitute bill that was voted down by his fellow Republicans, warned his party that it was making "a grave political error." "This bill is aimed primarily at two officials in the capitol," he said. "There is no use trying to cover up the real object of this legislation."

Representative Perry, of New Haven, also took a shot at the majority bill and the motives that were behind it. He foresaw dire things politically for the majority were "civil service craved from our statute books."

It was then that Majority Leader Hyde temporarily let his feelings get the better of his judgment and announced that the Judiciary committee didn't want to hear any more about the bill.

"We've been cursed and damned on this matter until we're sick of it," he said. "We've made a report to you. You can take it or leave it. We don't want any more of it."

Speaker Healy then swung his war club. He wasn't at all pleased with the way things were going and but their debate didn't tend to put the G. O. P. in a pleasant light.

"This house is here to do the State's business, and we're going to do it," he said. "We're going to do it. We're going to do the State's business, if we have to stay here all night."

This was taken by many as an ultimatum of the G. O. P. machine, that at all costs and brought some of the Republican parliamentarians to their feet.

Representative Shaw's motion to recommit was sidetracked when the Speaker announced that Leader Hyde's motion to indefinitely postpone the Bronson amendment took precedence. The motion to postpone was carried.

A roll call was then ordered on the passage of the majority report. The roll call was demanded by Democratic Leader Devine, who said:

"At this time I would offer my deepest sympathy to the Speaker. Two years ago, in this House, he urged the passage of the civil service bill that suddenly is discovered to be so malicious."

"He now presides over the legislative body that presides at his death. He watched over the bill when it was born. I join with him in the deep grief that he surely must experience now at its death."

Representatives Kelly and Garlick, of Bridgeport; Blakeman and Morehouse, of Stratford; King and Lacey of Fairfield; and Sherwood, of Westport, were all "regular" in their votes with the Republican majority for the enactment of the civil service law.

Representatives Shaw and Hazen of Redding, and Mead of Greenwich voted with the Democrats against the bill.

The vote in detail follows:

Those Voting Yes.  
Hartford county—Messrs. Hydel, Griswold, Moxeur, Hobbins, Lawton, Goslee, Steele, Ward, Loughlin, Woodward, Sanford, Goddard, Chittenden, Hitchcock, Hyde, Schmitt, Goodwin, Churchill, Carter, Lenox, Andrus, A. E. Wells, Clark, Spear, Deming, Fenn, D. Wells, House.

New London county—Messrs. Isbell, Osborn, Peaseley, Peck, Aubrey, J. D. Brown, E. T. Clark, Stamford, Revere, Eaton, Martin, Talmadge, Pearson, Mitchell.

New London county—Messrs. Stark, Williams, Davis, Lathrop, Kenyon, Taylor, Tinker, Cronin, Bailey, Henderson, Pendleton, Mitchell, Rogers, Wilcox, Babcock, Morgan.

Fairfield county—Messrs. Reid, Kelly, Garlick, Joyce, Williamson, Jenkins, King, Lacey, Crosby, Hubbell, Dillon, Sherman, Knapp, Tristram, Hegeman, Ryan, Perry, Atchison, Huxford, Ford, Blakeman, Morehouse, Sherwood, Jackson.

Windham county—Messrs. Barker, E. Baker, Davis, Back, Ayer, Adams, Hall, Ash, Hutchins, MacDonald, Plessis, Congdon, Peckham, Ritch, May, Litchfield county—Messrs. Hoskins, Ransom, Gilman, Norton, T. W. Griswold, Pratt, Allen, Rogers, Roberts, Emery, Tuttle, Martin, Klebes, Woodward, Hosford, Brooks, Claxton, Perkins, Case, Ward, Curless.

Middlesex county—Messrs. Twigg, Smith, Belton, Tucker, Arrington, Hall, Swan, French, Marble, Perkins, Boardman, Morton, La Place.

Tolland county—Messrs. Backus, Rathbun, Lord, MacFarlane, Wrightman, Heald, Morganssen, Kinney, Horsman, Randall, Yost, Hall.

Those Voting No.  
Hartford county—Messrs. Smithwick, Glasson, Handel, Brewer, Hewes, Goodrich, May, Calvin, Cullen, Bowers, Curless, King, Spencer, Brown.

New Haven county—Messrs. Aaronson, G. T. Clark, Davidson, Burke, Gorman, Fry, Nickerson, Chittenden, Potter, Smith, J. W. Sanford, Marsden, Hamm, J. D. Brown, O'Loughlin, Reilly, Perry, J. Brown, Church, Leavenworth, Bridgett, Bronson, Devine, Stoddard.

New London county—Messrs. Crandall, Thomas, Hall, Pierson, Palmer, Buteau.

Fairfield county—Messrs. Taylor, Gorman, Mead, James, Egan, Shaw, Hasen, Treadwell, Sturges.

Windham county—Messrs. C. D. Baker, Bassett, Atwood, Chester, Glazier, Ross, Chesbro.

Litchfield county—Messrs. Diabrow, Bailey, Wright, Daws, Goslee, Addis, Carl, Brown, Graves, Emerson, Harrison, Hough, Taylor, Atwood, Vail, Middlesex county—Messrs. Deane, Beaumont, Russell, Pavelka, Russell, Jr.

Tolland county—Messrs. Howard, Tucker, Reynolds, Brown, Pinney, Parker, Bletcher, Bronson, Chittenden.

Mr. Back of Killingly moved a reconsideration of the question, hoping it would fail. It did, and the House passed to other matters.

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, FRIEND OF THE SIGHTLESS, 49 TODAY

Cyril Arthur Pearson, once one of the greatest writers in British journalism, and latterly the leader of a world-wide movement for the benefit of the blind, was born at Wookey, Eng., forty-nine years ago today.

He was a clergyman. After building up one of the greatest publishing businesses in the British empire he was forced to retire because of failing eyesight, which finally left him almost entirely blind. He began his journalistic career on the staff of Sir George Newnes, and rose to the position of manager, which he held for four years. He then entered business for himself and built up some of the greatest newspaper and periodical successes in the history of British journalism. Deprived of sight, Mr. Pearson realized the sad plight of the thousands so afflicted who had not even the consolation of wealth and the comparative comforts it brings. "People talk about the compensations of blindness," he told an interviewer, "but take it from me that there are none." Although deprived of sight, Mr. Pearson had lost none of those forceful qualities which enabled him to win success in journalism, and in behalf of the blind he organized one of the greatest fund collecting campaigns in the history of organized charity. The movement launched last year had assumed great proportions when the war temporarily eclipsed all other interests. It was Mr. Pearson who induced King George to make his world-wide Marconi wireless appeals to ships at sea, asking help for the blind. The campaign had as its initial purpose the completion of new buildings for the National Home for the Blind in England, but it soon outgrew its original scope, and became widespread in extent. The printing of books in raised Braille type for the blind then became the objective of the movement, and many volumes of literature not before available were added to the list of such works.

England had never before witnessed such a remarkable money-raising campaign as that engineered by the blind publisher. He practically ran a newspaper, factory, store, shop, office, business house, saloon, battleship, regimental barracks and place of as-

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## Styles in Lingerie? Of course!

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## Crepe de Chine Nightgowns.

In white and pale pink or flesh tint, daintily trimmed with a tiny edge of real Cluny lace, \$3.98, \$5.00, \$6.50 and \$8.00.

Italian Silk Gowns, embroidered and trimmed with Cluny, \$8.50.

Empire Gowns of fine nainsook run with ribbons at neck and waist, very pretty, \$2.00, \$3.50 and up.

## Colored Dress Linens.

Ratine Weave, 45 and 54 inches wide, to close out.

Brown, lavender, green and pink, were once 89 and 98 cts.

50 cts to close.

For gowns or art work of any description.

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## English China.

Bread and Butter Plates

One table arranged for sale, and visitors will find several old and favorite designs, rosebud, oak leaf garland, etc.

25 cts, fine ware

## Noxall Cream.

To fix up all furniture. It is a surface food for all wood, removing clouds and scratches from polished mahogany and oak.

Two sizes, 19 and 39 cts

Basement.

## The D. M. Read Company.

semblage raised subscriptions. "Movie" theater presented appeals for the blind on the screen between reels, and every theatre program asked aid for the sightless. The public houses and the banks vied with each other in collecting money, and one saloon turned in over a thousand dollars to the fund. Everywhere the eyes were confronted with placards asking help for those unable to see. The Boy Scouts became collectors for the fund, and a squad of blind Boy Scouts was organized and acted as a guard of honor for the king when he opened the new building of the National Institute for the Blind.

Preliminary work on the new \$65,000,000 union terminal in Chicago was begun.

Our patrons can now purchase the

Nobby Tread Tires.

Chain Tread Tires.

and the

Plain Tread Tires

At prices that make their mileage cost the lowest that our customers have ever known.

ASK TO SEE THE SECTION OF THE ABOVE.

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COUPON GOOD THURSDAY, FEB. 25

LADIES' LONG SILK STOCKINGS 25 Cent Goods With Coupon Thursday 15c, 2 pairs for 25c

Half price for Silk Stockings. These are in black only and subject to slight imperfections, but big value at this price.

Try us for moderate priced hosiery.

LAWRENCE ALDERMAN IS SHOT BY FORMER STATE SENATOR IN CITY HALL

Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 24.—Alderman Paul Hannagan was telephoning yesterday in the office of the city engineer in city hall when a man entered and began to shoot at him with a revolver. One bullet struck Hannagan in the head, another in the throat and a third in the hand and a fourth shattered a pipe he was smoking.

Hannagan fell but did not lose consciousness. It is expected he will recover.

Dennis H. Finn, a former state senator, was arrested, charged with the shooting. Recently Finn spoke at a public hearing of the general council in support of a plan to provide work for the unemployed. Hannagan interrupted him, saying the council could not waste its time "listening to irresponsible persons." The men have not been on friendly terms since.

FULTON CENTENARY.

Today marks the centenary of the death of Robert Fulton, the American inventor who built the first successful steamboat, and who constructed the parent ship of the world's steam navies. Fulton was only fifty years old when he died, having been born in Little Britain, Pa., in 1765. The man who revolutionized navigation was of Irish descent, and his early ambition was to become a painter. He went to Eng-

land to study art under Benjamin West, but, fortunately for the world, he became interested in the study of mechanical science, and abandoned art. While residing in Paris Fulton invented a submarine, or plunger boat, called a "torpedo," designed to be used in naval warfare. In this craft Fulton could descend to any depth, or float on the surface. Both France and England refused to patronize the invention, and Fulton returned to America and began constructing the Clermont, his first steamboat.

M. C. A. CLASS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING MEETS TONIGHT.

The class in public speaking which opened last week at the Y. M. C. A. will postpone its session tonight until Friday evening to accommodate some of its members who are planning to attend the annual banquet of the Manufacturers' association.

It is expected that several new men will call Friday evening to visit the class at the suggestion of Mr. MacDonald's former students. This will be Mr. MacDonald's fourth season in charge of the work in the public speaking department at the association.

Spelter sold at London at a new high figure of 43 pounds 5s a ton.

Because of heavy transcontinental travel the Rock Island will put on an additional fast steel train March 1.

E 816 Custom Suit Sale 210 E ENDS This Week Sat Night ENDS D Lyford Bros.—Two Signs D